

REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed September 28, 2007 from the United States Patent and Trademark Office, claims 14-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter, claims 1-6 and 8-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,982,804 to Frolik et al. (hereinafter "Frolik"), in view of allegedly well known prior art, and claim 7 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik and allegedly well known prior art and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,999,707 to Taniguchi et al. (hereinafter "Taniguchi").

Applicant respectfully provides the following:

In the Figures:

Please replace the sheet containing Figure 8 with the attached replacement sheet containing Figure 8. The change to Figure 8 submitted herewith changes the labeling of the upper-left element from "PRINTER" to "CLIENT."

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101:

In the Office Action, claims 14-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicant respectfully submits that the claim amendments made herein are according to the language recommended in the Office Action and overcome the rejections. Applicant therefore respectfully requests removal of the rejections under Section 101.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

In the Office Action, claims 1-6 and 8-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik and allegedly well known prior art, and claim 7 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik, allegedly well known prior art and Taniguchi. M.P.E.P. § 2141 sets forth the *Graham* factual enquiries that should be considered when making an obviousness rejection under Section 103: “Under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art resolved.” (Citing *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966).) Additionally, one helpful standard for a Section 103 rejection is set forth in M.P.E.P 706.02(j), which provides:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, **the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.** The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant’s disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

(Emphasis added). This standard is particularly helpful in evaluating the first two *Graham* factual enquiries of determining the scope and content of the prior art and ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue. Applicant respectfully submits that the references cited in the Office Action, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all the limitations claimed in the claim set provided herein. Therefore, the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art show that one of skill in the art would not find the claimed invention obvious in light of the cited references.

Independent claim 1, as amended, requires: “In a printing environment, a method for specifying application specific printing requirements for an arbitrary printing device, the method comprising: providing a printing device having a plurality of default device setting sets stored in memory of the printing device; configuring one of the default device setting sets by selectively associating an application specific name with one of: (i) a standard default setting set; and (ii) an application specific default setting; identifying which of the default device setting sets are to be used in rendering a particular print job; and rendering the print job without using at least one of (i) a fully compatible printer driver and (ii) a printer definition that specifies an implementation of printing requirements for the printing device.” Such limitations are not taught by the combination of Frolik and the allegedly well known prior art.

Frolik teaches a computer system application that selects printer settings from a variety of sources. (Abstract) In Frolik, the printer settings may be stored in control files on a document server that delivers documents on request to a client (Col 3 line 64-Col 4 line 4), and they may be stored in data files in memory on a client computer (Col 4 lines 24-25, Col 4 line 59-Col 5 line 6) (See also Fig 1.). When printing occurs, the printer settings are selected from the data files in the client computer’s memory. (Fig 3 and Col 7 lines 12-34) Frolik does not disclose a printing device having a plurality of default device setting sets stored in memory of the printing device, as is required by claim 1. As such, Frolik also does not disclose the other claim elements that utilize the claimed default device setting sets, such as configuring one of the default device setting sets and identifying which of the default device setting sets are to be used in rendering a particular print job. For at least these reasons, Frolik does not teach all elements of independent claim 1.

The allegedly well known prior art also fails to teach the recited claim limitations, as the allegedly well known prior art is the use of a generic printer driver that is not fully compatible with the printer or a printer definition. As none of the cited references teach the recited claim limitations, the cited references, when combined, also fail to teach the recited limitations. Therefore, one of skill in the art would not have found the claimed invention of claim 1 obvious over the cited references, given the differences between the limited disclosure of the cited references and the claimed invention.

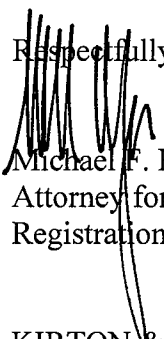
Independent claims 11 and 14 contain similar limitations to those discussed above with respect to claim 1, and are therefore similarly allowable. Claims 2-10, 12-13, and 15-20 depend from one of claims 1, 11, and 14, respectively, and are therefore similarly allowable. Applicant therefore respectfully requests removal of all rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

CONCLUSION

Applicant submits that the amendments made herein do not add new matter and that the claims are now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicant requests favorable reconsideration. If the Examiner has any questions or concerns regarding this communication, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

DATED this 19 day of December, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,


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